

Tips Abolished

Waiters of Rome Refuse Tips. But Require 20 Per Cent Added to the Bill

Rome, May 15 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Rome waiters refuse to accept tips from patrons. Tips are rigorously suppressed and nothing can induce the waiters to violate the practice. Their insistence on keeping to the regulations, however, is not motivated by any altruistic tendencies for one of the Rome waiters' "fourteen points" is that 20 per cent must be added to the total of the bill for service.

An American, one of the latest arrivals in Rome, who is attached to the American embassy here, was paying his bill recently when, on leaving a tip of thirty cents for the waiter, he was astonished to find the waiter handing the money back to him. The American immediately concluded that the tip was not considered sufficient and that it was therefore scorned. He was reaching into his pocket to re-inforce his gratuity when someone speaking English told him of the Rome rule.

Thenceforth he pocketed the tip and walked out.

Large posters have been placed in the restaurant and tea-rooms here announcing the action of the waiters. On the whole, the practice seems to have satisfied the patrons, who feel that they have, at last, been spared the annoyance of the inevitably disgruntled waiter.

Turks are Discouraged

They Blame Mahomet for Loss of The War

Constantinople, May 5. (By Mail.)—The religious Turk is very much discouraged. The mosques are not as well patronized as formerly for Mahomet is blamed for the loss of the war. Turks whose dogs were taken away from them and dumped on an island in the Marmora Sea to starve with tens of thousands of other Constantinople mongrels some years ago are in Turkey's present plight a just judgment from Mahomet. Those who prophesied at the time that the whole side massacre of the dogs would bring bad luck to Turkey are now wagging their heads sagely and recalling their prophecies.

The mosque of Ahmed I is deserted. The Germans when they left carried off all the precious rugs and the faithful refuse to enter the mosque on the ground that it has been profaned and is unclean. More than 800 deaths from cholera took place in this mosque during the war.

The Howling Dervishes in particular declare that there is no hope for Turkey unless the "Great Prophet, Mahomet," intervenes. Recently the American Red Cross Mission for Rumelia stopped off at Constantinople and while waiting for their boat to sail, visited the Howling Dervishes.

With hot coals in his mouth and with high priests sticking knives through their cheeks in time-honored fashion, the high priest called down the blessings of Mahomet upon America and maledictions upon all the enemies of Turkey. A young Turk translated the head howler's lamentations and blessings.

At the Sultan, has not lost faith in Mahomet, however. Each Friday morning he visits the Yildiz Mosque to pray. His visit is a ceremony attended not only by thousands of Turkish onlookers and guards but also by hundreds of Allied officers all equipped with cameras of every size and description.

American army officers and Red Cross girls now find it easy to visit the mosques. St. Sophia is open to all comers and the American army man is not forced even to take off his shoes. He merely slips them into a pair of huge slippers and shuffles about on the precious carpets which are aligned in the general direction of Mecca.

Mrs. T. B. Willis Dead.

From The Daily Item, June 20.
The sad news of the death of Mrs. T. B. Willis, who died at 3 o'clock this morning was received by her many friends today. The body will be taken to Macon, Ga., tonight for burial. Services will be held tomorrow. Mrs. Willis leaves two daughters, Mrs. C. F. Whitted and Mrs. S. W. Colerider, both of whom reside in Sumter.

NOT THE ONLY ONE.

There are Other Sumter People Similarly Suffered.

Can there be any stronger proof offered than the evidence of Sumter residents? After you have read the following, quietly answer the question.

W. M. Folsom, proprietor dry goods store, Main Street, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for trouble with my back and kidneys. My back pained me nearly all the time and any quick move I made caused the pains to be all the more severe. It was difficult to get up after sitting down, because of the pains. My kidneys acted irregularly and the secretions were highly colored and contained sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from Zemp's Pharmacy, gave me the desired relief. Backaches and kidney trouble vanished. I felt better in every way." (Statement given March 17, 1908.)

On February 14, 1918, Mr. Folsom added: "I can always recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as being reliable. Doan's have proven so to me, as I have always had good results from their use."

Price 60c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Folsom had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv't.

The Prince of Wales

To Have His Own Residence, and is Coming More into Public Attention

London, May 26 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The Prince of Wales is now 25 and King George has decided that he should have his own residence. York House, St. James', the home of his boyhood days, has been selected.

Except that it lacks a garden and a garage, York House is regarded as an admirable residence. Decorators are now preparing it for the prince, who will move in about a month. His household will not be large.

York House formerly was the property of the King of Hanover, who refused to let Queen Victoria have it. But after his death she was able to offer it to the widowed Duchess of Cambridge. Subsequently the house was occupied by the Duke of Clarence and the present king and queen. Its most recent occupants have been the late Lord Kitchener and Sir William Robertson.

Since the armistice the Prince of Wales has been very much in the public eye, and his activities are diversified. He made a speech in the ring at the National Sporting Club after the Wild-Lynch contest, being introduced by Lord Lonsdale the chief figure of the British sporting world. He spoke also at the dinner of the Royal Academy on the eve of the opening of the annual exhibition which was attended by a great gathering of notables.

He has been initiated into the Free Masons, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, King Edward, and his great uncle, the Duke of Connaught, and has become an honorary member of two of the old city trade guilds.

"Recently the Prince flew over London in an airplane piloted by one of the most daring army fliers, and looped the loop and went through the most up-to-date program of stunts, which the more conservative aviators have begun to discourage since the end of hostilities.

ARCHAEOLOGY REPLACES WOOD-SAWING.

Hohenzollern Takes Another Occupation.

Amerongen, May 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A resumption of his former interest in archaeology is one of the means adopted recently by the former German Emperor to keep his mind from dwelling constantly on his position. Professor Duerpfeld, one of the most eminent archaeologists of Germany, came to join the Hohenzollern circle a month or so ago and since his arrival has spent several hours almost every afternoon in his former monarch's company.

Every phase of archaeological research is discussed during these conversations, in the course of which the professor entertains the exile with details of the discoveries made by him and his companions in Palestine, Syria and other sections of the Near East. The professor is an old companion of Hohenzollern with whom he spent some time on the Island of Corfu, where the one-time German ruler owned the Castle of Achilleion.

Even at the dinner table archaeology is now the main subject of conversation, for reference to the War is tacitly taboo when the erstwhile Emperor and his consort join the family circle of the Bentincks. On these occasions both Hohenzollern and his immediate suite, including the body physician, Dr. Foerster and Professor Duerpfeld, wear military uniforms. The Bentincks, although some of the members of the family have the right to wear uniform, always appear in civilian dress.

At present the entire suite except the Marshal of the Court, Von Gontard, reside outside the castle either in the village inns or in rented cottages. All of them have full liberty of movement about Holland, but their appearance passes entirely unnoticed, as they never travel in uniform.

Porto Rico Wants Federal Help.

San Juan, P. R., June 4.—Governor Yager has approved the joint resolution passed by the Legislature providing that the Insular government will reimburse the Federal government to the extent of 70 per cent of money expended in the harbor development provided that the sum does not exceed \$1,200,000 and provision is made that the refunding is not to commence until after the work has been completed.

This act was made necessary owing to the fact that the expenses of dredging the harbor and reclaiming the low lands along the shore will probably cost double the amount estimated four years ago.

When in Washington, two months ago, Gov. Yager was assured that the Federal government would undertake the dredging work as soon as possible after the Insular government provided for meeting the increased expenses of the work.

Berlin's Milk Supply is Shorter Than a Year Ago.

Berlin, May 15.—Authorities of Greater Britain entrusted with the distribution of fats and milk declare in a communication to the Imperial Food Minister, that Berlin is now receiving only 200,000 quarts of milk daily, which is 133 quarts less than the city had a year ago. This, it is said, is sufficient only for children and the sick. The minimum required for the needs of those entitled to milk is about to collapse, says the authorities, who accuse the Food Ministry of failing to take proper measures to relieve the situation.

The summer term of court will open on July 7 with Judge John S. Wilson of Manning, presiding.

Daily Thought.

Success is counted sweetest by those who never succeed.—Emily Dickinson

Rev. Mowry's Appeal

Case of The American Missionary in Korea

Pyeng Yang, Korea, May 10 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—That the accused did not know he was sheltering agitators was one of the main points in the defence of Rev. E. M. Mowry, of Mansfield, O., who appealed from a sentence of six months in the lower court for having harbored Korean leaders, and whose case was heard in the appeal court of Pyeng Yang today. Judge Hashimoto presided and Public Prosecutor Mitsui represented the prosecution.

Mr. Mowry was defended by Dr. S. Uzawa, a prominent lawyer of Tokio, assisted by three barristers from Seoul and Pyeng Yang. In the audience were R. C. Curtice, the American Vice-consul at Seoul, ten or more American missionaries and several foreign women.

Answering questions put to him by the judge, Mr. Mowry denied knowledge of, or participation in, the agitation scheme planned by students of Sungsil University. He admitted that he gave shelter at his house to Yi Posik and four other Koreans but denied that he so protected them because of knowing that they were wanted by the police in connection with the agitation. He had admitted them simply out of compliance with their request as they were his pupils or employees.

Public Prosecutor Mitsui argued that the point of the present case was whether or not the defendant was aware that the Koreans he gave shelter to were offenders liable to a legal punishment heavier than a fine. He declared that the Rev. Mr. Mowry's denial was scarcely to be accepted and that the judgment pronounced by the Court of First Instance should be upheld.

Refuting this argument, Dr. Uzawa said that the allegation that the defendant was aware of the fact that the Koreans were wanted by the police was not fully established. According to his personal investigation, the room in which the defendant gave them shelter was his study, and was one nearest to the road, so it was in full view from the outside. This was evidence that he harbored no intention of specially sheltering them from capture by the police. Dr. Uzawa urged that the judgment pronounced at the preliminary examination be quashed and Mr. Mowry set free. Dr. Uzawa's colleagues also pleaded for Mr. Mowry. Decision was reserved.

The appeal court sentenced the Rev. Mr. Mowry on May 13 to four months in prison. He appealed to the highest court.

Liberia Looking to America.

London, May 28.—Proposal that the United States alone should undertake the whole responsibility of the finances of Liberia is made by C. D. B. King, Secretary of State and President-elect of Liberia, who is visiting here.

Mr. King said the negotiations for a loan of \$5,000,000 from the United States government to Liberia had been completed. At present there was an international receivership to which Great Britain, France and the United States were parties. "As this loan is to be used in paying off the existing international obligations," said Mr. King, "it will necessarily follow that the United States government will undertake the whole responsibility to administer our finances. Negotiations on these points are now proceeding between the American, British and French governments and there may be a withdrawal of Great Britain and France from the international receivership in its present form; as the receivership has not worked altogether satisfactorily.

"It would simply mean that instead of our having financial representatives of three powers assisting us in applying our finances to the needs of the country we would have one set of officers and those nominated by the United States government.

Mr. King expressed pleasure over the fact that the British and French colonies in West Africa proposed to bar out the use of alcohol as a beverage. "We in Liberia are in cordial agreement with this policy," he said, "and the adjoining countries may depend upon it that if they decide to apply prohibition, Liberia will work with them loyally and thoroughly."

Concerning the condition of the people of the negro race in America, Mr. King said: "If there are in the United States still any people of negro descent who are dissatisfied with their position there, Liberia stands open to them as a home and as an opportunity for the development of their national desires."

Medal to Producers of Food.

Alma, Mich., June 28.—In recognition of work in encouraging food production during the war, the National War Garden Commission has awarded a medal to Mrs. Francis King of this city, the president of the Women's National Farm Garden Association. The presentation was made by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the commission. A similar medal has been presented to the heads of the governments of the United States, England, France, Belgium and Italy, and to the world leaders in food control.

The medal was designed with the object of representing the country's military service and the support given to it by those who worked in their war gardens. On the obverse is the figure of a young woman working over garden plants. In low relief are soldiers marching. The decorative motive for the reverse is a basket hamper filled with the varied produce of a war garden. Under the basket appear the words: "The seeds of victory insure the fruits of peace." A hoe and a rifle crossed and the dates 1914-1919.

As I was



As I am



Mr. R. W. Pendarvis, well known in Dinmore, Fla., says: "I suffered from such pains in my back that I could not stoop over far enough to tie my own shoes. I was stiff and my joints hurt me continually. My bowels were loosed up, and my stomach was weak, often filling up with foul gas. My liver was inactive, which gave me headache, dizzy spells, coated tongue and that lazy, drowsy, no-account feeling. I bought a bottle of DRECO, and that was the best money I ever spent. My back is limber and supple. I can stoop and bend at will, bowels acting regular and easy, rheumatism eased and my muscles normal. DRECO is fine medicine and I gladly recommend it." DRECO is made from juices and extracts of many medicinal herbs and plants, which act on the vital organs in a pleasant and prompt manner.

DRECO is highly recommended in Sumter by SIBERT'S DRUG STORE

DRECO

made me well.

Bottom Rail on Top

Fantastic Misgovernment in Hungary

Vienna, May 12 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Conditions in Budapest and the surrounding country under the fantastic government of Bela Kun and his soviet are grotesque. It has just become known the Countess Rada is scrubbing stairways in one of the city prisons. Count Julius Szechenyi, aged ninety, formerly master of the King's horse, is one of those who has incurred the displeasure of the ruling forces. In spite of his age, he has been forcibly removed from his home and imprisoned. What disposition will be made of him is not likely to reach the public until it has been ordered and executed.

Every room in the handsome marble palace of Count Louis Karolyi, the former Austrian ambassador to London, is occupied by some one of the vaunted proletariat, with such results as might be expected. Stovepipes stick from the lace-curtained windows, and the silk-covered walls are smoky, grimy and greasy. Protective covers have been torn from rich divans and handsome chairs to be used for dishrags. Costly bronzes, chipped and mutilated, are being used as playthings by the proletarian children.

It is the same in the handsome residence of Count Andrássy next door, where squalor and dirt are rapidly replacing the magnificence and polish of a happier day.

Day by day comes the news of increasing violence on the part of those who are in power. The latest instances have to do with Ludwig Nagy, former president of the Hungarian Parliament. He was seized at his country home and while being taken into Budapest, was taken from the train and shot to death by the Red Guard who gave as an excuse that he was trying to escape.

Altogether the situation in Budapest is rapidly approaching the point where there will be the customary appeal to the "great big-hearted America" to feed and clothe the people. Security of life and property is growing less with every week and the once magnificent city is rapidly taking on an appearance to which its people have hitherto been strangers.

Neglect of agriculture is one of the outstanding features of the situation. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the tillable soil has not been plowed, partly due to the disorganization and demoralization occasioned by an order of the soviet which forced landowners to raise the wages of farm laborers from five crowns to thirty crowns per day, and also to give them butter and milk without any charge and to see that they were properly clothed.

The appeal to the United States for help is expected to come chiefly from the people who have done nothing to work what few fields are now under cultivation and who never had many clothes or felt the need for them.

Manuel Mondragon

Noted Revolutionist Reported to Have Returned to Mexico

Mexico City, May 25.—Numerous rumors are afloat that Manuel Mondragon, called the intellectual leader of the coup that resulted in the overthrow and death of President Francisco I. Madero on Feb. 22, 1912, has returned to Mexico.

One report has it that the former federal general, one of Victoriano Huerta's ministers of war, has landed in the Vera Cruz region after proceeding from the United States via Havana. Another is that, discouraged by the quick end that befell his former comrade, ex-general Aureliano Blanquet, killed a short time after he joined the Diaz adherents last month, Mondragon crossed into Mexico at a point near El Paso and journeyed south with the object of conferring with the former federal General Felipe Angeles, who is now campaigning with Villa.

The conference is reported to have been unsatisfactory, one version being that Villa refused to listen to offers

Mondragon carried from Felix Diaz and threatened to shoot the emissary. Mondragon then is said to have recrossed into Texas.

Making Stain Glass in Ireland

Dublin, May 28.—Dublin has developed greatly the stained glass art industry and many churches which used to get stained glass from Munich now get it at home. The reputation of Irish glass has been grown and extended beyond the borders of Ireland and windows have been supplied not only to churches in England but across the Atlantic.

A remarkable window has just been on exhibition in Dublin. It is the memorial which the Duke of Connaught is putting up in Ottawa to the memory of the eight members of his Canadian staff who fell in the war. The window was designed by a young Belfast artist, Miss Geddes.

It represents a procession of soldiers, Longinus, Sebastian, Martin, Edmund, Joan of Arc and King Louis led by Saint Michael and Saint George and followed by King Arthur's knights, meeting a warrior escorted by the archangels Gabriel and Raphael and the angels of Death and of peace.

Berlin, June 27.—Former Emperor William is planning to return to Germany before the entente can demand his surrender from Holland, according to a Stuttgart dispatch to The Neberlinger Zeitung. The dispatch states that the Dutch government thoroughly approves of his return as the former emperor is an unwelcome guest.

Six Per cent Semi-Annual Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank held on the 27th inst., a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent was declared, payable July 1st.

Correct Time-keepers for Men and Women

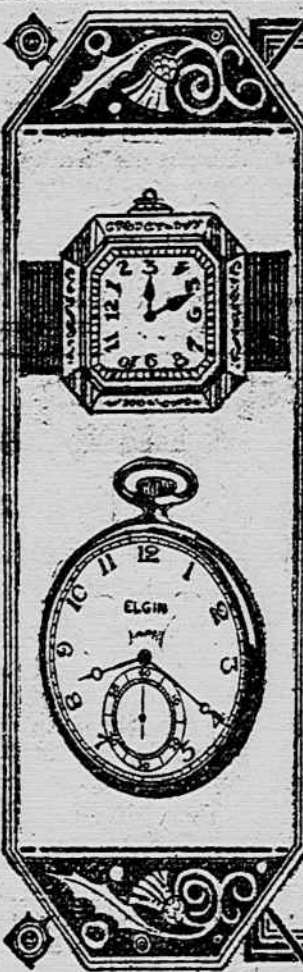
Everywhere today, time is valued more highly than formerly. Workers command higher wages. Attorneys, professional men, producers—all want to make their time count so must count their time.

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